

LABOR CLARION

LEADING ARTICLES—May 15, 1931
FACTS ABOUT CAMPAIGN OF BOOK TRUST
ALAMEDA PRINTERS LOCKED OUT
SENATOR JOHNSON ON IMMIGRATION
DR. KLEIN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

THE SAN FRANCISCO BANK

SAVINGS

COMMERCIAL
INCORPORATED FEBRUARY 10TH, 1868

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December 31st, 1930

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HAIGHT STREET BRANCH.....Haight and Belvedere Streets
WEST PORTAL BRANCH.....West Portal Ave. and Ulloa St.

For the past Quarter Year a Dividend on Deposits
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COMPUTED MONTHLY and COMPOUNDED QUARTERLY,
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TO LOCAL UNIONS AND THEIR MEMBERS

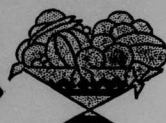
The Labor Clarion is the official newspaper of the San Francisco Labor Council, with which you are affiliated and to which you pay dues. It prints the official proceedings of the Council and official communications to the Unions. Why not take advantage of the special subscription rates which apply where a Union subscribes for its entire membership? In this manner each member will become better acquainted with the activities of Organized Labor and will thus be better able to assist in carrying out its ideals.

The Labor Clarion Should Be in the Hands of Every Union Man
and Woman

THE LABOR CLARION
LABOR TEMPLE, SIXTEENTH AND CAPP STREETS

this food question . .

One hears a lot about it,
but there really isn't much
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one roof, the prices. It
really pays one to come
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food shopping.



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Labor Council Directory

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and arbitration Committee meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m. Headquarters' phone Market 0056. (Please notify Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meet Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.
Asphalt Workers—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays at Labor Temple.
Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meet Fridays, 224 Guerrero.
Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meet Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.
Auto & Carriage Painters No. 1073, 200 Guerrero.
Baggage Messengers—Meet 2nd Monday, 60 Market. Sec., Robt. Berry, 1059 56th St., Oakland.
Bakers No. 24—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, at Labor Temple.
Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.
Barbers No. 148—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Bill Posters No. 44—Meet 4th Monday, Shakespeare Hall, 15th and Mission.
Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Boilermakers No. 6—Meet 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.
Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meet 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.
Bottlers No. 293—Meet 3rd Tues., Labor Temple.
Boxmakers and Sawyers—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Brewery Drivers—Meet 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meet 3rd Thursday, Labor Temple.
Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.
Butchers No. 115—Meet Wednesday, Labor Temple.
Butchers No. 508—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays at Masonic Hall, Third and Newcomb streets.
Carpenters No. 483—Meet Mondays, 112 Valencia.
Cemetery Workers—Meet 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.
Cigarmakers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, 143 Alhambra.
Chauffeurs—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 113 Valencia.
Cleaners, Dyers and Pressers No. 17960—Office, 710 Grant Building.

Commercial Telegraphers—420 Clunie Bldg.
Capmakers No. 9—Jos. Shaw, 3749 Emerson st., Oakland, Calif.
Cooks No. 44—Meet 1st Thursdays, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursdays at 8:30 p. m.—1164 Market.
Coopers No. 65—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays at Labor Temple.
Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meet 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.
Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.
Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meet 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 151—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.
Electrical Workers No. 6—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.
Egg Inspectors—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays at Labor Temple.
Federal Employees No. 1—Office, 746 Pacific Bldg. Meet 1st Tuesday, 414 Mason.
Federation of Teachers No. 61—Meet 2nd Monday, Room 227, City Hall.
Ferryboatmen's Union—Ferry Building.
Garage Employees—Meet 2nd Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Garment Cutters No. 45—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Garment Workers No. 131—Meet 1st Thursday at 515 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.
Glove Workers—Meet 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Grocery Clerks—Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Av.
Holding Engineers No. 59—Meet Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.
Ice Drivers—Sec., V. Hummel, 3532 Anza. Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Janitors No. 9—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, at Labor Temple.
Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—830 Market.
Longshoremen's Association—Sec., Emil G. Stein, 85 Clay.
Laundry Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Laundry Workers No. 26—Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meet 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.
Lithographers No. 17—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays 373 Golden Gate avenue.
Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Mallors No. 18—Meet 3rd Sundays, Labor Temple. Secretary, A. F. O'Neill, 771 17th avenue.
Marine Diesel Engineers No. 49—Ferry Building.
Material Teamsters No. 216—Meet Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Bldg.
Masters, Mates & Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.
Metal Polishers—Meet 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Milk Wagon Drivers—Meet Wednesdays, at Labor Temple.
Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 131 Eighth.
Molders No. 164—Meet Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Molders' Auxiliary—Meet 1st Friday.
Moving Picture Operators—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 230 Jones.
Municipal Cribbers No. 534—200 Guerrero.
Musicians No. 6—Meet 2nd Thursday; Executive Board, Tuesday, 230 Jones.
Office Employees—Meet 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Ornamental Plasterers No. 460—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Painters No. 19—Meet Mondays, 200 Guerrero.
Patternmakers—Meet 2nd and 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.
Paste Makers No. 10567—Meet last Saturday of month, 441 Broadway.
Photo Engravers—Meet 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate avenue.
Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.
Post Office Clerks—Meet 4th Thursday, at Labor Temple.
Post Office Laborers—Sec., W. T. Colbert, 278 Lexington.
Printing Pressmen—Office, 231 Stevenson. Meet 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.
Professional Embalmers—Sec., Geo. Morahan, 765 Page.
Retail Shoe Salesmen No. 410—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.
Retail Clerks No. 432, 150 Golden Gate Ave.
Retail Delivery Drivers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meet Mondays, 59 Clay.
Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Ave. Meet 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.
Sausage Makers—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 3053 Sixteenth.
Shipyard Laborers—Meet 1st Friday, Labor Temple.
Stationary Engineers No. 64—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.
Stationary Firemen—Meet 1st Tuesdays, at Labor Temple.
Steam Fitters No. 590—Meet 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.
Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meet 1st Saturday, 268 Market.
Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
Store Mounters No. 61—Sec., Manuel De Salles, R. F. D. 7, Niles, Calif.
Store Mounters No. 62—J. J. Kerlin, 1534 29th Ave., Oakland, Calif.
Street Carmen, Division 518—Meet 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.
Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.
Teamsters No. 85—Meet Thursdays, 536 Bryant.
Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coughlan, 70 Lennox Way.
Theatrical Stage Employees—Meet 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.
Theatrical Wardrobe Attendants—Sec., Norab Alden, 288 9th.
Trackmen—Meet 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.
Trade Union Promotional League (Label Section)—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. Market 7560.
Tunnel and Aqueduct Workers—P. O. Box 934, Livermore, Calif.
Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First St. Meet 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.
United Laborers No. 1—Meet Tuesdays, at 200 Guerrero.
Upholsterers No. 28—Meet 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.
Watchmen No. 15689—Sec., E. Counihan, 166 Bosworth.
Waiters No. 30—Meet Wednesdays, 3 p. m., 1256 Market.
Waitresses No. 48—Meet 2nd Wednesday at 3 p. m., 4th Wednesday at 3 p. m., at 1171 Market.
Water Workers—Sec., Thomas Dowd, 314 27th St. Meet 1st and 3rd Mondays, Labor Temple.
Web Pressmen—Meet 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.
Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.

LABOR CLARION

The Official Journal of the San Francisco Labor Council

VOL. XXX

SAN FRANCISCO, MAY 15, 1931

No. 15

FACTS ABOUT CAMPAIGN OF BOOK TRUST

Misstatements Refuted by Well Informed Statistician and Publicist

The report of the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems, submitted to the present Legislature, has been the subject of discussion in the southern part of the state because statements made therein were not in harmony with propaganda of the school text book publishers who are at this time very active in Sacramento. Enclosing a copy of statements emanating from a meeting of the Association of Public School Superintendents, Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, a member of the California Commission for the Study of Educational Problems, wrote to James W. Mullen, also a member of the commission, asking for elucidation of certain statements made in a report to the superintendents' association. These were as follows:

"The legislative committee, headed by Willard E. Givens, Oakland school superintendent, made a vigorous objection to the present state law providing for state printing of text books for elementary schools. The following arguments were presented against the system:

"Sixteen leading book companies will not allow their plates to be used for state printing, making approximately 75 per cent of text books unavailable.

"There have been periods of several years when no books in a given subject were available for use.

"The average length of adoption on state-printed books has been eleven years.

"Books printed by the state are so inadequate that local districts have had to spend twice as much as the state in providing books.

"All costs being considered, state-printed books are costing the people more than books purchased in the open market.

"The committee favored an intensive campaign in opposition to state-printed books, declaring the system was costly, inefficient, and was handicapping education of the children of California."

Mr. Mullen, not having access to the data necessary to prepare the answer, referred the letter to Henry P. Melnikow, who has been in touch with every phase of the fight being made by the printing trades to retain the printing of state text books in the state printing office. His reply to Mrs. Thayer was as follows:

May 8, 1931.

Mrs. Maynard Force Thayer, 789 East California Street, Pasadena, Calif.

Dear Mrs. Thayer: Your communication relating to the state printing of text books was referred to me for reply by Mr. James W. Mullen.

I have had occasion to go into the subject somewhat during the past year, and if this reply does not give you all the information you desire I will be pleased to answer any further questions you may have.

The points made by the legislative committee headed by Superintendent Givens of Oakland are correctly labeled as arguments, because while some of them are based on facts, the inferences made are entirely erroneous.

1. The statement regarding sixteen book companies not allowing their plates to be used for state printing, making approximately 75 per cent of text books unavailable, is absolutely incorrect in so far as the elementary text books are concerned. Even a study on "State Publication of

Text Books in California," by Dr. Percy Roland Davis, which has all the earmarks of special pleading against state printing, shows between 44 and 49 per cent of certain texts unavailable for state printing.

Conspiracy Not to Lease Plates

2. It is true that there is a conspiracy on the part of some of the text book companies against state printing, and I was informed by Mr. Moore, the representative of Silver Burdett & Co. for this part of the country, that a representative of one of the Eastern publishing companies tried for several hours to coerce him into joining this conspiracy and showed him correspondence from certain educators in this state threatening to boycott any of the text book publishing concerns that would not join the conspiracy to compel the State of California to purchase privately published text books instead of printing them in its own plant.

The issue simply simmers down to whether the State of California must knuckle down to the desires of certain private text book publishers who have entered into a conspiracy not to lease their plates, no matter how high a royalty the state is willing to pay for the use of their plates in doing its own printing.

If it is true that there have been periods of several years when no books on a given subject were available for use it is not the fault of the state printing of books, but is due to the fact that the body charged with the adoption of books failed to function. The state printing plant cannot print any books unless they are first adopted and ordered by the State Board of Education. The present curriculum commission seems completely divided in opinion as to the selection of certain texts and in order to remedy that situation improvement must be made as to the machinery for the selection or adoption of texts, rather than as to the state printing of text books.

As to Adoption of New Books

3. It is not true that the average length of adoption of state-printed books has been eleven years, although certain books undoubtedly have been retained for that length of time. This is by no means an argument against state printing of text books. Retention of the books adopted may be better than any change which might be made. On the other hand, there is nothing to prevent the State Board of Education from adopting new books as frequently as desired, within the limitations of the law, which I believe is five years.

4. It is true that a good many local districts have been spending a great deal of money on so-called supplementary books, purchased by the use of their library funds, and have deliberately flouted the law by substituting such books in lieu of the text books adopted by the state. I had personal contact with this situation in San Mateo County, when I discovered that the Thorndike Arithmetic, provided for all the children in the state, was not made available to my own little girl, but was kept stored somewhere, while they actually used Winston's Diagnostic Tests in Arithmetic as the only text. When, owing to unavoidable absence from school, my child needed a little assistance in catching up with her studies, I was compelled to purchase the Thorndike book from a department

store, while the book furnished by the state free of charge was not available.

Power of Text Book Barons

It is not, however, because the books are inadequate that the local districts are carrying on these illegal and extravagant activities. We must remember that the text book business is a million-dollar business, that text book publishers have made and broken superintendents of schools, have elected and defeated boards of education, and have not hesitated throughout the United States to indulge in any sort of tactics as long as they could get their text books purchased so as to make profit therefrom. Recently on my way to Sacramento, while crossing the Bay of San Francisco on the ferry, three women connected with the school department of San Francisco seated themselves opposite me and one of them declared in a loud voice that while she was not in politics she was prepared to go to Sacramento in behalf of privately published text books as long as the private text book publishers were willing to pay her expenses.

Interests of Children Paramount

While there may be a sincere difference of opinion on the question of state printing of text books we must be careful not to confuse the interests of the children with the interests of private text book publishers, and above all not to permit any private enterprise to exploit education's machinery and the children of our schools for private profit or political propaganda of any kind. That private text book publishers are willing to support opposition to state printing of text books and to use various methods in their efforts should be clear to everyone who makes a study of the facts.

5. If it is true that state-printed text books cost more than books purchased in the open market it is quite strange that private text book publishers should not be willing to meet the competition that is permitted them and has been permitted them for a number of years, when they are allowed to submit their bids in the alternative—(a) their own printed books, in carload lots; (b) the lease of their plates to be used in the state printing plant.

Question of Uniformity

A good deal of the discussion has generated heat rather than light. There has been confusion on the part of certain critics of state printing of text books, not only as previously stated, with the state selecting and adopting machinery, but also as to the basic factor of state uniformity. We have been told, for example, that Mr. Gould wants different text books to be used in the Beverly Hill schools than in the other schools. Personally it strikes me that we are going rather far afield to assume that the financial condition of the parents affects the mental capabilities of the children to the point that different text books are required. I go on the assumption that if my rich uncle should die and leave me a fortune, the intelligence and ability of my children will remain the same, even though I might move from Redwood City, San Mateo County, to Beverly Hills, in Los Angeles County.

However, all of this has nothing to do with the state printing of texts. It has a great deal to do with the state selection and adoption of texts. It furthermore points out the inconsistency on the part of certain opponents of state printing of text

(Continued on next Page, Col. Two)

ALAMEDA PRINTERS LOCKED OUT

Arbitrary Action of Monopolistic Newspaper

For the first time in half a century or more the relations of the Typographical Union with a daily newspaper of the San Francisco Bay region were broken on Saturday last when the "Times-Star," Alameda's only newspaper, arbitrarily locked out its union employees and installed a gang of strike-breakers in its composing room.

Demand had been made on Oakland Typographical Union, whose jurisdiction includes Alameda, that the scale be reduced \$1 a day. At a meeting of that union on May 7 the demand was rejected and efforts were made by officials of the local union and C. M. Baker, representing the International Typographical Union, to bring about an adjustment of the controversy. These efforts were met with further demands to the effect that the hours of job printers be increased, that certain regulatory provisions of the scale be abrogated, and that the Alameda printers should form a local union of their own. These demands were all refused, and on Saturday last the employees were informed that their services were no longer required.

On Sunday morning a force of renegades, or "rats," as printers term them, was at work in the composing room, and after a two-day struggle the Monday paper appeared on the streets some two hours late. It was learned that the force of rodents had been recruited in San Francisco mostly, and that among them was at least one who had been drawing out-of-work benefits from San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21.

The demand of the "Times-Star" that its employees form a union in Alameda was based on the expectation that such a move would make possible the adoption of a scale of wages lower than that of the Oakland union, or in other words, that one union be formed for the purpose of "ratting" on a sister union. To the credit of the Alameda members of Oakland Typographical Union it is recorded that every man stuck with the union, and that the only man who violated his obligation was the superintendent of the concern, who is said to have engineered the lockout. He had occupied his position for three months only, and probably was employed for the purpose.

The owner and publisher of the paper is J. Sherman McDowell, and he is assisted in the conduct of the business by two sons, one as "business manager" and the other as "general manager." They have had the monopoly of the Alameda newspaper field for some years, with every evidence of a prosperous business. However, the Labor Clarion is able to announce that within a very short time a new publication will make its debut in Alameda.

Oakland Typographical Union is preparing to make a vigorous fight against the newspaper, and will be given every assistance by the International Union. San Francisco Typographical Union will probably enter the fight also.

In the meantime all friends of organized labor in Alameda will be asked to take note of the fact that the "Times-Star" is the product of non-union printers.

PRELATE'S SENSATIONAL CHARGE.

That transit utilities are "owned and controlled by one gentleman" and that sensational revelations that will constitute "the bursting of a bomb" are to follow, was stated by Monsignor James R. Cox, one of Governor Pinchot's three observers at the House utility investigation at Harrisburg, Pa.

More than that, this one man controls the government, according to Monsignor Cox. He cited the Pittsburgh taxicab strike of last year in which he assisted union leaders. He said Mitten Management was represented there by the Parmalee

officials "and they brought on a man to take care of the situation who had been for years with them in Philadelphia and who said he would remain as general manager.

"We learned," the pastor of Old St. Patrick's Catholic Church of Pittsburgh continued, "that these companies were owned and controlled by one man. Now I am not going to mention the name because we don't have the facts, but it seems to be leading up to one. They not only control the utilities, but they control the United States Government, and when the bomb bursts it will show one dominating figure in political life."

NO MORE FREE MEALS

The Kern County soup kitchen at Bakersfield closed its doors at the end of March, after 120 days of existence. Improvement in labor conditions and spring weather were given as the reasons for the action, says the "Kern County Labor Journal." At the time the kitchen was closed it was feeding 150 men daily. The peak of servings was reached several weeks ago, when 225 men were fed daily. In all, more than 52,000 meals were served, of which 6484 were paid for at 10 cents each. The kitchen served two meals daily. Many of the men have been regular hangers-on at the kitchen. It is said that the usual "customers" have been given notice to "move on" out of the city.

FACTS ABOUT BOOK TRUST

(Continued from Page Three)

books who insist that there is but one best book and that the children of the State of California are barred from getting that particular best book because of a conspiracy of private text book publishers and that, therefore, state printing of text books should be abolished, while at the same time other opponents of state printing of text books object on the ground that no matter how good any text book may be it does not fit the needs of the children throughout the state and that the state printing of text books should be abolished because it is desired to abolish state uniformity.

That \$40,000 Slush Fund

Some of the opposition was rather intense a short while ago. It was even proposed to assess all school teachers of the State of California and collect a fund of \$40,000 in order to circulate an initiative petition to abolish the state printing plant. Mr. Cloud of the State Teachers' Association even told me that my children would convince me to vote for such a move through the literature which they would bring home from school. My answer was that I would not permit anyone to use my children for political propaganda of any sort and would resort to court action if necessary to put a stop to such tactics. I believe that some of the educational leaders and even some of the private text book publishers realize that they have gone entirely too far. At any rate, no further move is being made to collect the \$40,000 fund and Mr. Cloud, in appearing before the Assembly Committee on Education regarding the text book bill, announced that he had no opposition to it.

This letter is entirely too long now, but there is more that I could say. I trust, however, that I have given you some idea of the situation and would be pleased to give you any further information you may ask for. Yours very truly,
H. P. MELNIKOW.

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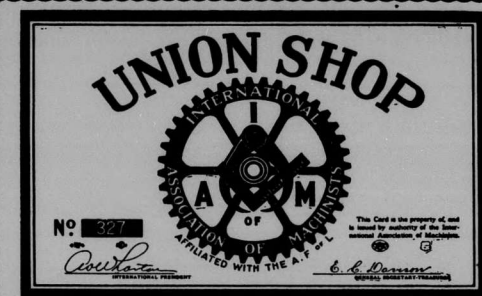
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NEWS NOTES FROM WORLD OF LABOR

Employment in 25 cities was stationary the last week of April, according to reports made to the President's Emergency Committee for Employment.

Six miners who had been entombed more than six days in a gallery 3000 feet below the surface at the Hornu mines in Belgium were rescued on May 5.

Andries Meyer, president of the Diamond Workers' Protective Union of America for nearly a quarter of a century, died suddenly recently at the age of 62.

Formed for the purpose of serving the weekly trade union press in the advertising field, Labor's Purchasing Power, Inc., has been incorporated under the laws of Maryland and is in operation.

E. P. Curtis, 56, of Cedar Rapids, Iowa, national president of the Order of Railway Conductors, died May 7 in a hotel room in Kansas City. He became ill after arriving for the convention of the order which he headed.

The official figures on wages in the different German industries for the first quarter of 1931 show decline in nearly all of them, the rate of reduction ranging mostly between 4 and 7 per cent. The smallest reductions are in mining, metallurgy and textiles; the largest are in paper and printing.

Ellis Searles, editor of the United Mine Workers' Journal, in an address before the Universal Club, Indianapolis, said that "communism is a growing menace in Indianapolis and other American cities and American colleges are honeycombed with professors who openly advocate the overthrow of the American government and institutions."

The annual convention of the Protestant Episcopal Diocese of Pennsylvania adopted a resolution May 6 calling upon the general convention of the communion at its meeting in Denver in September to appoint a commission to study the question of the desirability of a law to require employers and employees to contribute toward unemployment reserve funds.

Workers numbering about 800 walked off their jobs at Houston, Texas, refusing to accept a \$2 per day reduction in wages for skilled workers put into effect May 1 by the Associated General Contractors, affiliated with the Houston Builders' Exchange. The construction jobs of twenty-five or thirty local contractors, all members of the association, were at a standstill.

Through a working contract to cover three years, the Laborers' District Council of Boston has arranged with the Building Trades Employers' Association to continue at the prevailing rate of wages and hours of work. About 7000 men affiliated with the International Hod Carriers, Building and Common Laborers' Union of America were represented in the negotiations between the council and association, the latter in behalf of general and sub-contractors of Boston.

Wage reductions ranging up to 25 per cent, added to other cuts during the past two years of about 50 per cent, were more than even unorganized men could accept without protest and the "open shop" Lycoming Motor Company at Williamsport, Iowa, has a strike on its hands. The concern is owned by the Cord Automobile Company, which also owns the Auburn Company, and makes engines and parts for their cars, as well as for International truck and the Gardner car.

That the telephone and telegraph systems of the United States should be publicly owned was the attitude taken by the Boston local of the Interna-

tional Typographical Union. This stand was adopted by the local last year and reaffirmation was decided on without a dissenting vote. The Boston local has passed a resolution calling on the 1931 convention of the International Typographical Union to declare in favor of public ownership for both telegraphs and telephones.

Slashing out with a fury and bitter severity seldom equaled in the whole history of labor injunctions, Judge Samuel E. Shull of Shoudsburg, Monroe County, Pennsylvania, imposed a \$500 fine on each of sixteen young hosiery strikers besides jailing two local strike leaders on contempt of court charges. Thirty-six other strikers were arrested by the sheriff for peaceful picketing and thrown into jail. The thirty-six were taken before a justice of the peace and charged with unlawful assemblage and interfering with an officer in the conduct of his duty.

A small upstairs room in the home of Walter E. Burgess, a carpenter living in Maryland near Washington, D. C., was banked with flowers on May 1 as a tribute to Mother Jones, famous labor crusader, who died in the room last November 30. May 1 would have been her 101st birthday anniversary. Since Mother Jones' death the room remained closed until May 1, when flowers began pouring in from Mother Jones' "boys," as she called all laboring men. When the flowers faded they were removed and the room was closed again for another year. Mrs. Burgess, who cared for Mother Jones during her long illness, said the room never again will be occupied.

SQUELCHING A CANARD

The Washington "Daily News," Scripps-Howard newspaper, took the executive council of the American Federation of Labor, in session in Washington, by surprise, flabbergasted President Green and got Matthew Woll fighting mad by publication of a story, based on gossip, saying that President Green was getting tired of his job and that Matthew Woll, vice-president, was building a fighting machine to capture the job.

Both Green and Woll immediately communicated with the "News" and issued joint public statements, saying in effect that in this case this Scripps-Howard newspaper was "all wet," if not worse. It will be recalled that it was the Scripps-Howard newspapers that contained a slashing attack on the A. F. of L. just prior to the Toronto convention, calling forth convention rebuke.

POSTAL SAVINGS GAIN

The largest gain in postal savings deposits ever recorded, from \$175,000,000 to \$300,000,000, was made during the present fiscal year, according to the Third Assistant Postmaster General. This "tremendous" increase cannot be explained definitely, he said, although the economic depression may have caused it. When the public regains confidence in local banks, he said, the present rate of increase may be checked. A definite need of postal savings facilities will exist so long as there are timid people, he said.

COMPENSATION FOR WOODEN LEG

The Supreme Court of the State of California has upheld a decision of the Industrial Accident Commission that has attracted public attention. John Driscoll, teamster, had his artificial leg broken during his employment. The commission awarded him compensation and "medical attention," i. e., a new leg, on the theory he could not work without the replacement, and that the insurance company's argument of "personal property" was untenable.

CANADA SUSPENDS IMMIGRATION

The Canadian press carries a dispatch which states that "a two-year immigration holiday has been decided upon by the Dominion government. It is estimated that there are at present available in the country sufficient farm workers, unskilled laborers, household workers, and the like, to supply all demands without bringing in any more until 1933."

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RUN O' THE HOOK

Edited by the President of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21. Members are requested to forward news items to Rm. 604, 16 First Street, San Francisco.

Anna Donovan, an old member of this union, died Wednesday evening after a lingering illness. She was well known as a monotype operator, but for several years past has been conducting a restaurant. Funeral arrangements had not been made at this writing. The remains are at White's Undertaking Parlors.

Following the refusal of Oakland Typographical Union at a special meeting on Thursday, May 7, to agree to a reduction of \$1 a day for its members employed on the Alameda "Times-Star," the publisher of that paper on Saturday afternoon, May 9, locked out the entire crew. Nine members were employed on the paper, only one of whom "ratted." The member remaining on the paper was R. H. Marshall, who assumed the position of superintendent about two months ago. A nondescript crew of strike-breakers was on the job early Sunday morning, and after laboring all day Sunday and Monday managed to get an eight-page paper to press some two hours after the usual hour of publication. Oakland Typographical Union is preparing to wage an aggressive campaign against the Alameda "Times-Star," the publisher of which has enjoyed a monopoly in the Alameda field for several years.

C. I. Neal, register number 1388, who had worked in various job offices in San Francisco, elected to become a strike-breaker on last Sunday morning. Neal rather added insult to injury by drawing his weekly relief from the union on Saturday morning, after having accepted work as a strike-breaker.

Those of our members who live in Alameda are requested to bear in mind that the Alameda "Times-Star" is being produced by non-union labor, and they should do everything possible to assist Oakland Typographical Union in the fight which has been forced on the union.

Mrs. Josephine Schonhoff, wife of Benjamin Schonhoff, passed away in Oakland on Friday, May 8. Funeral services were held Monday, May 11, from undertaking parlors in Oakland, and burial was in Mountain View Cemetery of that city. "Ben" Schonhoff was at one time president of No. 21, the International Typographical Union convention of 1911 being held in San Francisco during his term of office. Mrs. Schonhoff had many friends among the older members of No. 21, whose sympathy goes out to Ben and family in their loss.

Joseph S. Niles, veteran Stockton printer, and well known up and down the Coast, passed to the great beyond on Monday of this week in Stockton. Burial took place on Wednesday. The "Colonel," as he was familiarly known, was a visitor in San Francisco last month and left here in apparently good health. Niles made all arrangements for his funeral several weeks ago, it was revealed. One of his last requests was that if anyone shed a tear at his bier they should be ejected from the chapel.

William S. Lunsford, owner of the Reno Printing Company of Reno, Nevada, died in that city last Saturday and was buried on Monday. Mr. Lunsford started his business career in Reno in 1901 as a machinist and linotype operator, going to that city from San Francisco, where he learned his trade. He installed the first linotype machine in Nevada for the Reno "Evening Gazette" in 1901. Mr. Lunsford was president of Reno Typographical Union for many years.

The regular monthly meeting of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21 will be held Sunday, May 17, at 1 o'clock in the Labor Temple at Six-

teenth and Capp streets. Many matters of importance will come up for action and all members are urged to be present, among them the question of continuance or discontinuance of relief measures.

"News" Chapel Notes—By L. L. Heagney

The deepest sympathy is felt for Charley Cooper in the loss of his life companion, Mrs. Emma Jané Cooper, who passed to the great beyond on May 9. Left to mourn her besides Mr. Cooper are two daughters, Jane and Betty. For a week her condition was critical, a blood clot having formed following an operation, and her demise was not unexpected. Just think, too, only a short time ago the family, with the highest hopes of happiness, purchased and moved into a new home in the Richmond.

The "Call" called and Machinist Barney answered, a situation rewarding his complaisance. But his departure leaves Machinists Leslie, Balthasar and Morton scratching their heads and wondering what to do without a sub to absorb their two-day-a-month layoff.

An accommodating man, George Knell. Friday's heat put Alfie Moore to sleep and George snored for him.

As a picker of cantering nags Bill Gobin wins the alfalfa-lined vest. His friends were let in on a "hot one," a skate titled Dark Entry. We understand that people in the grandstand leaned forward when Dark Entry passed, pointed and said: "The other horses went that way about a half hour ago."

Parietal depilation lends sardonic humor to "Curly," the moniker bestowed on H. C. Holm by the betting fraternity. And how the yokels do love to massage that shining expanse, in particular those who consider luck may be wooed by voodooism.

Something does it, the sunshine of last week maybe, but verily herbage coyly peeps forth on several upper lips. If it weren't that exaggeration is bad form, it might be said that mustaches are sprouting all over the joint. With Joe Sullivan, Mike Sherman, Eddie Porter and others nursing what look like inky smudges, some folks surmise that water is scarce or hankies more so.

Friday of last week some people, among them Rabbi Henno, thought the weather warmish and dressed accordingly. The rabbi appeared in lattice-work gallenkamps, Palm Beach pants, shirt with flaring collar, the sort that exposes wish bone and spine and hangs precariously to the shoulders. The idea was his own—he may have started to overheat and changed his mind—whatever the reason, a long overcoat covered all his finery.

"You were here before the heat, rabbi," felicitated Al Davis, "so struggle for your rights."

A few seconds after Frank Burwell quit for the day the power went off. A while back it was off for a full half hour while he ate lunch. Frank is in a frame of mind to come right out and say partiality is being shown and that if there is to be paid loafing hereafter he wants in on it.

Call-Bulletins—By "Hoot"

The sympathy of the chapel is extended to Charley Cooper, now of the "News" and formerly of the "Call" chapel, in the loss of his wife.

Henry ("Red") Bender was passing out candy last week. This is a new one. We never heard of a printer passing candy. One of the boys suggested that Henry's bride of a few months may have won it at a bridge party. In that case Ida May Boyle (the wife) when she hears of it.

Here's something for the other papers to shoot at. On the same day last week the foreman, ad foreman and head makeup all laid off, and we did not miss an edition.

Oliver Weakley is back at his machine after quite a lay-off.

To show that the boys in this chapel do not watch the clock, one day "Rabbi" Ludes started

for lunch just one hour ahead of time. "Rabbi" says he thought it was daylight saving time.

It used to be that the small boy made all sorts of excuses to get to a ball game. With night ball games now, dad has a good alibi to get out and stay out. Walter Riegelhuth gave us this one.

Union officials asked the members to take their day off as near the beginning of the month as possible. Judging by our slip board last week, the whole force was trying to obey orders.

The machinists are getting up a petition to the powers that be to shift the machines further apart. Both our mechanics weigh around the 200 mark and have to watch their step when fixing the distributors.

Jim Ramsey says his wife, who is an enthusiastic fisherman, has discovered a new fish. It is called the "rubber" fish, as it stretches every time she tells about it.

Eddie McDougall, the Beau Brummel of the night side, startled the boys the other day with a new suit that looks like a cross between a baseball uniform and a prison suit.

Roy Cummings of the sports department has just returned from Reno. No, not a divorce. Congratulations and best wishes.

Myron Douglass lives in "Marvelous Marin." His wife keeps "Lucky" busy now 'steen times a week begging off early in order to get home and hunt the cow. Hence the call, "Oh, Lucky! the cow's out."

W. F. Barney got the position of machinist vacated by C. Overell.

"Chronicle" Chapel Notes—By C. C.

"San Bruno Protests Census Report," reads headline in "Daily Educator" of that thriving metropolis. Reason: L. M. Callicott and family, formerly of San Francisco, have taken possession of a fine home in that sunny community, thereby boosting the population. "L. M." works with us here as a copyholder. He states that he is loyal to San Bruno and is not a candidate for the Lomita Park fire department!

Sign hanging on Jim Kennard's non-mixing linotype reads something like this: "Nut each side." Then one glanced at either side and noticed on one side sat "Doc" Walker industriously setting church ads; on the other side sat "Bill" Wiley laboring with a bum piece of reprint. See Walker and Wiley; they'll explain it.

Several radio engineers of the shop have given Frank Blanchard about \$1,104,054.01 worth of advice in the matter of Blanchard vs. good radio reception. Frank and the Mrs. visited a radio salon downtown, purchasing what they considered the last word in a receiving set. But, alas, the engineers differ, and that's that.

The apprentice boys are sponsoring a very worthy cause. The boys should be given every

PROGRESSIVE CLUB MEETING

All Members of Typographical Union Are Invited

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support in their endeavor and what you give will not, or should not, be missed by you.

George Lungridge, according to word received from his parents Wednesday afternoon, is continuing progress toward recovery from his illness.

MAILER NOTES

By LEROY C. SMITH

The regular monthly meeting of No. 18 will be held at Labor Temple on Sunday afternoon, the 17th.

Now that Mr. McArdle's so-called peace drive has finally proved to be a grand fiasco similar to that of the famous \$100,000 defense fund, he probably wishes that he were Aladdin and had his lucky lamp so he might ask that the executive council of the M. T. D. U. would control the "balance of power" in the I. T. U. But in reality the peace plan is as yet nothing more than one of the Mailer president's pious aspirations. It will distinctly strengthen the position of President Howard and the executive council of the I. T. U. in their stand on the typo-mailer issue. One cannot avoid the suspicion that the officers of the M. T. D. U. have been using their so-called peace plan for its nuisance value.

It is gratifying to learn that work is picking up in Milwaukee Mailers' Union. Owing to the fact that President Lepp's health has been poor of late he will not be a candidate for president this year. He will remain in close touch with Mailer affairs generally. President Lepp asked President Howard for assistance in No. 23's scale negotiations. President Howard responded promptly by directing Representative Aldrich to assist them.

Indications are the struggle over the choice of delegate to Boston conventions may yet prove to be more than a "tempest in a teapot" in another loyal local of the M. T. D. U.—Indianapolis No. 10. Anyway, it is reported the members of that local are in "hot water" over the bestowing of the honors of delegate to the meeting of "the clans" in Boston this fall. The M. T. D. U. convention, from all accounts, may prove to be a "whirlwind affair," instead of a "pink tea" party.

After a three months' visit with his parents in Denver, Colo., Henry Grauli returned last week wearing a more expansive smile than ever. Reason why: united in the bonds of matrimony in Denver, Henry Grauli to Miss Margaret Rueitman of Stillwater, Minn. The newlyweds will make their home in this city. Congratulations.

"ECONOMY" MOVE BY CITY

Discussion of the city budget by the Board of Supervisors during the week and listening to arguments of property holders for "economy" in city expenditures has made life interesting around the City Hall. One "economy" measure is that ordered by the Board of Public Works, by which 500 city employees, ranging from laborers to skilled craftsmen, have been put on a five-day week schedule, thus saving to the city the sum of \$3600 weekly. Discussing this "economy," Frank MacDonald, president of the State Building Trades Council, said:

"Your tax economies are designed to save a few cents for those who can well afford to pay but would throw thousands out of work who can not afford to lose their jobs. Creating more unemployment is the wrong way to end the depression."

One hopeful note comes out of the City Hall to the effect that "San Francisco employers and employees have joined to keep wages on a steady basis." An ordinance introduced by Supervisor Canepa, by request, and which he said was the outcome of an agreement between organized labor and the Industrial Association, "gave notice to the world that both employers and employees propose to stand by the existing wage scale." This ordinance provides that pay on all municipal work,

whether done by the city itself or by private contract, shall be "not less than the highest prevailing rate of wages in private employment for similar work in the city and county of San Francisco." It is claimed to be the death knell of "fly-by-night" and irresponsible contractors. There is a penalty provided for its violation.

Another news item of interest is to the effect that the directors of the San Francisco Bay bridge project have pledged themselves to maintain the present standard of wages on that work. Wages will range from \$5.50 a day for laborers and cement workers to \$11 a day for ironworkers, with double time for Saturdays and Sundays.

RAILROAD MEN IN CONVENTION

Three of the great railroad men's organizations are in session this week—the Grand Division of the Order of Railroad Conductors at Kansas City, the Brotherhood of Railroad Trainmen at Houston, Texas, and the Brotherhood of Railway Clerks at Denver.

The Conductors are grappling with the question of insurance. A special committee which conducted a complete actuarial survey recommended a change to a legal reserve basis taken from official mortality tables. An expert actuary demonstrated the desirability of a change from a fraternal basis to a legal reserve basis, and the plan is being considered.

The unemployment problem was the chief subject of discussion at the Trainmen's sessions.

The Railway Clerks expected their convention at Denver to be one of the most important ever held, and they also will be occupied with the questions growing out of the business depression.

WEAR RED MEMORIAL POPPY ON MAY 23

Governor James Rolph Jr. urges every Californian to wear a red memorial poppy on Poppy Day, May 23, held annually under the auspices of the American Legion Auxiliary. More than 275,000 poppies have been made by disabled veterans in the seven California government hospitals for the auxiliary for Poppy Day. These veterans, who are not receiving any government compensation, have been paid \$8000 for their work. The poppies will be sold in every community in California by members of the Auxiliary on May 23 and the money obtained disbursed for veteran welfare work in the community where the poppies are sold.

OF COURSE!

Regarding the award of \$20 (for the "best" suggestion as to "what should be done regarding the Municipal Railway"), inasmuch as the majority of suggestions were to sell or lease the Municipal Railway to the Market Street Railway Company I feel the twenty should go to the two contributors whose answers first appeared April 4. I am therefore splitting the twenty, ten to Dr. Frank Fischer and ten to Inez Whitman.—Adolph Uhl.

TEMPLE BOND INTEREST

Secretary-Treasurer William McCabe of the San Francisco Labor Council Hall Association reports that there is \$1250 in interest on Labor Temple bonds awaiting the cashing of coupons at the bank. The final coupon is payable July 7, at which time the bonds will be redeemed.

LARGE GRADUATION CLASS

The University of California awarded 2679 bachelor degrees, higher degrees, and certificates of graduation to students on the Berkeley, San Francisco and Davis campuses, at the sixty-eighth Commencement Day exercises held Wednesday morning in the Memorial Stadium.

DEATH OF CARL BABER

Carl Baber, a member of Painters and Decorators' Union No. 19, died on Friday, May 18, and was buried at the Presidio on Monday last.

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JAMES W. MULLEN.....Editor
Telephone Market 0056
Office, S. F. Labor Temple, 2940 Sixteenth Street
MEMBER OF
UNITED LABOR PRESS OF CALIFORNIA

FRIDAY, MAY 15, 1931

SENATOR JOHNSON ON IMMIGRATION

Addressing the immigration section of the Commonwealth Club last week, Senator Hiram Johnson made the statement that immigration is soon to be sharply restricted—perhaps by 90 per cent. As Senator Johnson is ranking member of the Senate Committee on Immigration, his words on this subject must be given weight.

Speaking of the Mexican influx the senator said that courageous leadership such as marked the Japanese exclusion fight must be called into play—"a leadership by men who are willing to be read out of their party." "One has only to use the testimony of his own eyes at the border to see the Mexicans walk across," he said, and he doubted the figures of the State Department regarding the reduction of immigration across the southern border. "We are all agreed on a policy of restricted immigration," he declared, and he predicted that a bill cutting the flow of aliens to 10 per cent of the present quotas would pass at the next session of Congress.

The senator urged the correction of "the unfriendly attitude in California against restriction and you will do much to counteract the sentiment taught by big business and the farmers interested in beet culture."

At the time that Senator Johnson was depicting the evils of unrestricted immigration the supervisors of Los Angeles were appropriating \$10,000 to send Mexicans living in that county back to their native country. The "Citizen" reports that 1600 Mexicans were transported to the border last month by the county authorities, and that fully 5000 more are anxious to get away. They are landed at El Paso and Nogales and are picked up by the Mexican National Railway and returned to their former homes. It is reported that the Mexican government is in accord with the action. Those transported are classed as indigent, and the law provides that indigent aliens who are non-residents of a county may be sent to their former homes at county expense.

It is to be hoped that Senator Johnson's predictions will be verified and the exploitation of ignorant aliens will cease.

Plans for the expenditure of between four and five million dollars in improvements on San Francisco harbor within the next three or four years have been adopted in tentative form by the Board of State Harbor Commissioners.

THE PRESIDENT'S ANSWER

The International Chamber of Commerce convened in Washington recently and was heralded as a meeting of "business minds from the world over" to discuss the economic rehabilitation of the chief nations of the world. It received the immediate interest of statesmen, business, finance, industry and labor. The keynote address was delivered by President Hoover, and his words were broadcast by radio to an anxious audience.

To say that his utterances caused profound disappointment is to put it lightly. He was expected to outline some plan for the relief of industrial distress and unemployment; instead he "blamed the slump in the world's economic situation on the world war" and urged disarmament as a remedy. He did not explain how the disbandment of armies and navies and the dismantling of war industries would help the situation by throwing millions of additional men into the general scramble for employment.

Desirable as it undoubtedly is that the costly military establishments of the world be reduced, it is not likely that the utterances of the President on this subject will carry much weight with foreign governments so long as this nation's attitude of aloofness in the matter of the World Court is maintained. If this nation is sincere in urging disarmament it must co-operate with other nations in providing other means of arbitrament of international disputes than resort to arms.

Had the President reiterated and emphasized his former utterances on the economic situation before this supposedly representative gathering of the leaders of industry, the world would have sat up and taken notice, and it is entirely likely that his words would have been far more effective in helping to turn the tide of business than any commonplaces he might enunciate on the subject of disarmament. Early in 1930 President Hoover said: "The whole purpose and ideal of this economic system which is distinctive of our country is to increase the standard of living by the adoption and constantly widening diffusion of invention and discovery amongst the whole of our people. Any retreat from our American philosophy of constantly increasing standards of living becomes a retreat into perpetual unemployment and the acceptance of a cesspool of poverty for some large part of our people."

The dissemination of that "American philosophy" among the peoples of the world with whom we come in competition would have been much more effective than disarmament talk.

As a helpful gesture in the present depression President Hoover's address was a total loss.

The "Machinists' Monthly Journal" for May contains many fine tributes to the late Peter J. Conlon, vice-president of the International Association of Machinists, who died April 1 last. He earned the sincere regard of his fellow-craftsmen.

"Joe Niles is dead!" Despite his injunction to his fellow-craftsmen that they refrain from tears at his funeral, there were probably many evidences of sorrow at the passing of this veteran Stockton printer, who made almost a religion of his devotion to the International Typographical Union.

Of 140,000 persons registered but 31,000 voted in Tuesday's election in Oakland. As there were three bond proposals on the ballot for carrying on public improvements, and all failed of passage, it is a fair guess that workingmen and women were not interested enough to vote, but property owners were—and that is one of the reasons why they are property owners.

Sir Oswald Mosley, the Labor member of the British Parliament who bolted and formed a new "labor" party, met with an overwhelming defeat

at a by-election in Staffordshire on April 30. The Conservative candidate polled 12,420 votes, the Laborite 11,005, and Allan Young, the Mosleyite, 4472. Sir Oswald and his candidate were assailed by an angry crowd after the voting, with cries of "Traitor!" "Dirty dog!" and "You let the Tories in!" The lot of the "pink" is an unhappy one.

Already there is on foot a movement to circumvent the "prevailing wage law" enacted by the last Congress, according to word from Washington. This takes the form of a proposed amendment to the law "to make the wage law workable and equitable and at the same time assure a living wage to construction labor." Washington union officials see in the proposal a move to kill the "prevailing wage" provisions in the interest of wage-cutting. The unions are keeping close watch on the movement and will fight it.

Discussing the arguments made against the state printing of text books, the Byron "Times" says: "Any argument that the plant cannot print certain texts is buncombe. Once the Eastern publishers find that California means business they will lease their plates, or discover there are enough minds in this state capable of turning out like products or better. So far as ability to print as well is concerned there has never been any argument. Those who threaten initiative to wipe out the constitutional proviso for free text books will rue the day they started it."

The dogma of total depravity, always considered a strain on the imagination, has been incontrovertibly confirmed during the last week here in San Francisco. A printer who has received out-of-work benefits from the Typographical Union totaling some hundreds of dollars, more money than he would pay in dues to that organization in a lifetime, drew his last check from the union Saturday last and on the following morning was working as a strike-breaker on an Alameda newspaper which had locked out its union printers because they would not accept a reduction in wages. To compare such a creature to the dog that "bit the hand that fed him" is an insult to the dog.

The American Federation of Labor points out that wage cutting means mental or physical decline, in many cases. This has occurred in New York City, where the New York State Department of Labor says that women clerical or white collar workers, as a result of sharp declines in their wages, "must have had to adjust their lives during the past year to lower standards of living in order to make their reduced earnings cover the necessities of life." Wage cutting undoubtedly often causes irreparable damage to human beings. Bankers and others who talk lightly of wage cutting don't seem to know this, or if they do, it doesn't mean anything to them.

Twenty years or more ago the name of John Burns was one of the most conspicuous in the world of labor. He had risen from a dock laborer to a British Cabinet position, and was a power in Great Britain. Then came the war and he resigned as a protest against British participation in what he regarded as fratricidal strife. Since then he has disappeared from world news, and it is like hearing from beyond the grave to learn that he was the guest of honor at the twenty-first birthday celebration of the Garden Cities and Town Planning Association in London recently. "He was born in the city slums," says an able feature story writer, "and, unlike the many that forgot their slums when they rose to position and prosperity, he has kept the memory always with him. Hence the crusading enthusiasm of his fight for saner cities."

THE CHERRY TREE

With a little hatchet the truth about many things is hewed out—sometimes profoundly, sometimes flippantly, sometimes recklessly.

Now that the "winter of our discontent" has slipped well along into the lap of spring, we continue our survey of this and that.

Scripps-Howard newspapers, after a long, prayerful and perhaps painful silence, are running a series called "The Island of Fear," reviewing facts long ago printed in this newspaper—fresh evidence of the old idea that if you're rich enough you don't have to be up-to-date.

Here's news: In Florida a machine is cutting sugar cane perfectly, rapidly, pointing the way out to thousands who now do that dirty work by hand.

More news: Experiments indicate that soon cotton may be grown, not for its fiber, but for its cellulose content. That will change everything, from growing to weaving.

Industry does not stand still. It keeps going, though it walks crazy much of the time.

* * *

A Presbyterian minister, thrown out by his Atlantic City congregation because he condemned dry law enforcement, found tolerance for his views before a labor audience in Philadelphia.

This preacher said the Atlantic City W. C. T. U. had warned him that he was "a marked man," but that having lived in Chicago he wasn't "afraid of their gunman methods."

* * *

They turned out all the show-off stuff for the King of Siam when he visited Hoover. They toadied and ran around in circles.

But a 13-year-old boy from Colorado, who had done a heroic thing, was at the White House at the same time and was much the more admirable figure.

Bryan Untiedt of Towner, in the midst of pomp and circumstance, behaved just like a boy. And that, in the situation, was in itself somewhat heroic.

* * *

Down at Danville and in Schoolfield, Va., where the big strike was, the situation hasn't got "back to normalcy" by a mile or two. Suffering exists. There are appeals for help. It isn't as exciting to help where there's no battle, but men and women get just as hungry and children suffer just as keenly.

In the same section of the country the tobacco kings rake in their millions, while the workers of tobacco land continue among the poorest of the poor.

Meanwhile bureaucracy in government flourishes as the green bay tree and spreads beyond all reason, costing money. It does not and will not mend the woes of industry, no matter what its high claims.

* * *

In several big eastern cities recently the milkman has been delivering orange juice, extracted in Florida, frozen and thus delivered. For the first shipment two and a half million oranges were crushed by marvelous machines.

Does the milkman get any more money for becoming the last link in the distribution system for this new product?

Whatever may be the hard-boiled condition of big bankers, the fact remains that in no previous depression have so many leaders of business and manufacture had the sense or the courage to speak up and support the wisdom and determination of labor to hold the line. It is encouraging.

But what all must learn is that wages must go up—high up—to hold present levels is not enough, not half enough. It's going to be a tough lesson to some, but it must be learned.

WIT AT RANDOM

"Seven towns, I believe, claimed Homer." "Some of our citizens are wanted by more than that."—Louisville "Courier-Journal."

"So, you met Alice today?" "Yes, I hadn't seen her for ten years." "Has she kept her girlish figure?" "Kept it? She's doubled it."—Ex.

"What are you crying for, my lad?" "'Cause father's invented a new soap substitute, an' every time a customer comes in I get washed as a demonstration."—"Christian Advocate."

College Boy (walking)—Gimme a gallon of gas. Garage Man (snappishly)—Well, where's you can? College Boy (sadly)—About a mile down the road.—"National Motorist."

"You seem to have plenty of intelligence for a man in your position," sneered a barrister, cross-examining a witness. "If I wasn't under oath, I'd return the compliment," replied the witness.—"Labor."

Husband—Last night when I got home, my wife had my chair drawn up before the fire, my slippers ready for me to put on, my pipe filled, and—Cynic—How did you like her new hat?—"Tit-Bits."

An old lady took a flapper to task who was smoking a cigarette in a long amber tube. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself," said the old lady. "I'd just as soon get drunk as be seen smoking." "Well, who wouldn't?" said the flapper.—"Garment Worker."

Judge (after giving jury instructions)—Is there any question anyone would like to ask before considering the evidence? Juror—A couple of us would like to know if the defendant boiled the malt one or two hours, and how he kept the yeast out.—"Trouble Shooter," San Diego Naval Air Station.

Mistress—Now, Matilda, I want you to show us what you can do tonight. We have a few very special friends coming for a musical evening. Maid—Well, ma'am, I ain't done no singin' to speak of for years, but if you-all insists upon it, you can put me down for 'The Holy City.'—"Pathfinder."

Some years ago George Bernard Shaw, dissatisfied with his lodgings on account of a dearth of clean linen, decided to make a change. On leaving he told the landlord that the lack of clean towels had driven him away. Chagrined that he had not complained before, the landlord exclaimed: "Well, but you have a tongue in your head!" "Yes," instantly retorted Shaw, "but I am not a cat."—"Labor."

Green—I understand that you got quite a good bit from some of the boys at the club to help poor Jenkins, who was so injured in that car smash. Brown—Yes, Smith showed a great deal of sympathy for poor Jenkins. Green—Did you try him for a contribution? Brown—No fear. I know Smith. He is like the letter "p." Green—What do you mean by saying he is like the letter "p"? Brown—First in pity, old boy, and last in help!—Ex.

In the days before oil was discovered in Texas a traveling man stopped for the night at a dry-land ranch near Wink. As he discussed the affairs of the country with his host he became more and more puzzled as to how the little ranch paid its way. At last he ventured the question: "How in the world do you make a go of things at all?" Indicating the hired man, who was sitting at the far end of the supper-table, the host replied: "You see that feller there? Well, he works for me, and I can't pay him. In two years he gits the ranch. Then I work for him till I git it back."—Hudson "Star."

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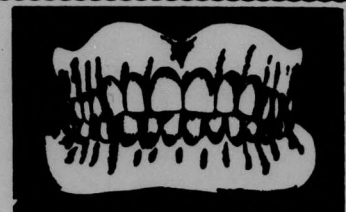
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SAN FRANCISCO LABOR COUNCIL

Discussion of Text Books and Parent-Teacher's Associations

The report of Secretary O'Connell as legislative agent and the report of the Committee on Education precipitated an interesting discussion of the printing of state text books and the attitude and activities of educators' organizations and parent-teachers' associations toward organized labor. The debate was opened by Secretary O'Connell and was participated in by delegates from the Teachers' Federation and the Bookbinders' and Typographical Unions. It was brought out that the bill before the Legislature at Sacramento seeking to continue the printing of text books for the state schools in the state printing office, and to enlarge the scope of the work, was in danger of defeat, and it also developed that there was a wide difference of opinion between the teachers' organizations and the unions interested as to the merits of the proposed legislation. The resolutions indorsing the Parent-Teachers' Association was passed unanimously.

The resolutions protesting against reduced appropriations by the Board of Supervisors for employment of day laborers and mechanics was also passed by unanimous vote.

Synopsis of Minutes of May 8, 1931

Meeting called to order at 8:15 p. m. by President D. P. Haggerty.

Roll Call of Officers—All present.

Reading Minutes—Minutes of the previous meeting approved as printed in the Labor Clarion.

Communications—Filed—From the Board of Supervisors, stating that resolutions relative to the Municipal Railway had been referred to the Public Utilities Committee. Minutes of the Building Trades Council. From the American Federation of Labor, relative to unemployment situation. From the Citizens' Committee, for the reception of Captain Carl Spindler, extending an invitation to the Council to participate in the welcome to Captain Spindler on March 9. From Motion Picture Operators, inclosing copy of letter forwarded to each member of its organization in behalf of the Garment Workers' Union No. 131.

Referred to Building Trades Council—Communication from Trades and Labor Assembly of Alton, Ill., asking for information regarding the boycott on the Shell Oil Company.

Telegram from the American Federation of Labor was on motion referred to special committee on Butchers' matter for the purpose of bringing about an adjustment.

Report of Executive Committee—In regard to the next city budget, pending before the Finance Committee of the Board of Supervisors, and the instructions of the Council to the Executive Committee to take steps to protest against the proposal of the Taxpayers' Council and the Citizens' Committee on the city budget. Committee also was instructed to draft resolutions on the subject and a copy is herewith submitted and recommends that same be adopted. Report of Committee adopted.

The resolution reads:

"Whereas, Certain business men's organizations, in the name of economy and a selfish desire to keep down the tax rate, are advocating certain reductions of appropriations in the budget, which false economy will have the result of further contracting the circulating medium by reason of further restricting the opportunities for employment and diminishing the family income of such citizens and taxpayers as depend upon their earnings to maintain themselves and families, and to whom opportunity for employment means much more than the reduction of a few cents in the tax rate; and

"Whereas, Among such measures for reducing appropriations in the budget is the proposal that laborers and mechanics employed by the city and paid by the day, and who constitute about a fifth of present civil service employees, shall be limited in their employment to five days a week, at the corresponding rate of five days' pay, thereby reducing the weekly earnings of such employees by one day's pay a week, and the yearly income by the loss of nearly two months' earnings; and such proposal is said to be in line with labor's ideal of a five-day week; and

"Whereas, The purpose underlying the policy of the five-day week advocated by the American Federation of Labor has the two-fold aim of increasing the standard wage for all labor, and not reducing same, and of putting more men to work, and not to further restrict the right of every citizen to earn a competent living by honest labor; and

"Whereas, The proposal of said business men's organizations to reduce the budget for public employment and improvements is anti-social, unpatriotic, and destructive of the true function of private and public business, in fact contrary to the advice of the President and the leading economic authorities of this and other countries, who advocate the employment of the largest number of persons in every trade and occupation and the maintenance of existing standards of pay; therefore, be it

"Resolved, By the San Francisco Labor Council, in regular meeting assembled this 8th day of May, 1931, that we protest most earnestly against the reduction of appropriations in the coming budget that provide for the employment of day laborers and mechanics as an unjust discrimination against this class of employees, and that we respectfully urge upon the mayor and the Board of Supervisors to provide for liberal appropriations in the budget that will provide work for the city employees without any reduction in pay or weekly or monthly income; and that we consider such policy to be truly economic and calculated to put this community in harmony with the best thought and endeavor of the economic leaders of this country to secure general improvement in business and a return to better times for all the people; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of this resolution be forwarded to the mayor and each member of the Board of Supervisors, and to the press."

Resolution—Was submitted by the Educational Committee, recommending that the Council go on record urging the members of organized labor who have children in our free public schools to take an active part in the parent-teacher organizations. On motion the resolution was adopted unanimously. The resolution reads:

"Whereas, The labor movement of the United States is largely responsible for the public school system of America; and

"Whereas, Organized labor has an unbroken record in supporting free public schools; and

"Whereas, The American Federation of Labor always worked for and is demanding higher pay and better working conditions for teachers throughout the United States of America; and

"Whereas, As an aid for the betterment of our schools the parent-teacher organizations are being formed everywhere; therefore, be it

"Resolved, That this Labor Council of San Francisco goes on record urging the members of organized labor who have children in our free public schools to take an active part in the parent-teacher organizations; and be it further

"Resolved, That copies of these resolutions be sent to the State Federation of Labor, the Ameri-

can Federation of Teachers, the American Federation of Labor, and to the state labor press."

Reports of Unions—Reported the Merry-Go-Round as still being unfair; also Foster Lunches. Milk Drivers—Are still negotiating with employers; requested friends to have their milk delivered by union drivers. Garment Workers—Requested all trade unionists to demand the union label when making purchases; are making progress in their campaign to create more work for their members.

Special Committee on Municipal Railway—Reported progress.

Delegate Vandeleur commended the Council's committee for the work it has accomplished regarding the Municipal Railway.

The financial statement for the quarter ending March 31, 1931, was read and referred to the Trustees.

Nominations for Trustees—The following were nominated: John P. McLaughlin, D. P. Haggerty, Wm. P. McCabe, Anthony Brenner, John A. O'Connell, George Knell, George Hollis, James Coulsting, M. E. Decker, Daniel C. Murphy, Wm. Granfield, Harold Crowley, Pierre Flaherty, Charles Child. Nominations were closed for the evening.

Receipts—\$1250.48. **Expenses**—\$282.00.

Council adjourned at 9:40 p. m.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

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STOVES AND RANGES

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns named below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

American Tobacco Company.

Austin's Shoe Stores.

Block, J., Butcher, 1351 Taraval.

Bella Roma Cigar Co.

Co-Op Manufacturing Company.

Clinton Cafeterias.

Ernest J. Sultan Mfg. Co.

E. Goss & Co., Cigar Mfg., 113 Front.

Foster's Lunches.

Goldstone Bros., manufacturers of Dread-

naught and Bodyguard Overalls.

Great Western Tea Company, 2388 Mission.

Hollywood Dry Corporation and its Products.

Koffee Kup, 5424 Geary.

Kress, S. H., Stores.

Manning's, Inc., Coffee and Sandwich Shops.

Market Street R. R.

Mann Manufacturing Company, Berkeley.

Milk Producers' Assn. of Central California.

Producers of "Modesto" and "Challenge"

Butter.

National Biscuit Co., Chicago, products.

Purity Chain Stores.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 2650 Mission.

Steinberg's Shoe Store, 1600 Fillmore.

The Mutual Stores Co.

Torino Bakery, 2823 Twenty-third.

Traung Label & Litho Co.

Union Furniture Co., 2075 Mission.

All Barber Shops open on Sunday are unfair.

TRADES UNION PROMOTIONAL LEAGUE**Official Minutes of Meeting Held May 6**

The regular meeting of the Trades Union Promotional League was held Wednesday, May 6, 1931, in Mechanics' Hall, Labor Temple. The meeting was called to order at 8 p. m. by President A. W. Edwards and on roll call the following were absent: Theo. Johnson and N. Burton.

Credentials: The following delegates, whose credentials had previously been received, were seated: Carpet Mechanics No. 1, E. E. Kelly; Photo-Engravers No. 8, William M. Olney; Upholsterers No. 28, J. P. Pilcher.

Minutes: Minutes of the previous meeting, held April 15, were approved as read.

Communications: Ladies' Auxiliary of League, minutes; read and filed. Building Trades Council, minutes; noted and filed. Garment Workers No. 99 of Cincinnati, Ohio, stating that the Big Three overalls and trousers still carry the union label of the United Garment Workers of America, but the company making this brand has dissolved; filed. Millmen's Union No. 42, thanking the League for the picture show put on at their meeting of April 14 and thanking Dr. James M. Heady, representing Garment Workers' Union No. 31, for his splendid address at this meeting; filed. Bennett Textile Company, answering a letter of inquiry on their using a rubber stamp union label; the reply was that no such label has been used for quite a number of years, that they are now using sewed-in cloth labels; filed.

Report of Secretary: Visited stores and addressed union meetings every night with Dr. James M. Heady. Full report approved.

Reports of Unions: Hatters' Union reports Lundstrom's factory working at capacity and has put on an extra man; state their adjusted price agreement will run until June; you can now buy local union made hats for \$3.50, \$5 and \$6.50; look for the union label in straw hats. Tailors' Union says it is very quiet; have put on a circular letter campaign and will follow up with another one later; demand the Tailors' union label when ordering a suit of clothes. Garment Workers' Union No. 131 report one factory doing well, another has three months' work ahead; still carrying on the house-to-house pamphlet distribution and pledge-card campaigns; assist by buying a shirt, overalls or corduroy trousers made in San Francisco. Upholsterers' Union states that there is no demand for its union label on upholstered furniture; for that reason the manufacturers seem disinclined to put it on their product; when buying upholstered furniture demand the union label on it. Shoe Clerks' Union reports business quiet; ask you not to patronize Eisenberg's, Steinberg's, Austin's and the Shoe Mart; demand the Clerks' union button. Sign Painters, Pressmen, Stereotypers and Elevator Constructors report work quiet. Cracker Bakers and the Packers' Auxiliary report the sweet cake business is poor, cracker business fairly good; buy local union-made crackers and cakes. Coopers' Union states work fair. Molders' Union reports that the Johnson-Apex Washing Machine Company is unfair to them and requests you to buy any of the others; remember that the Wedgewood, Occidental and Spark stoves are local union-made; will hold their picnic June 21 at California Park, Marin County. Pile Drivers' Union says a few more of their members went to work, but most of the work is being held up. Cigar Makers state it is not so good with them and just as bad with the non-union shops; when buying a cigar look for the blue union label. Carpet Mechanics No. 1 reports work is slow and asks you to demand its union card from any mechanic coming to lay any kind of floor covering in your home, especially if he comes from Hale Bros. Photo-Engravers' Union No. 8 states it still has some of its members out from their big strike that has lasted two years; expect business to pick up. Millmen's Union re-

quests a demand for union stamped mill work. Grocery Clerks state that Barner's Grocery at Twenty-second and Howard streets is union again. Ladies' Auxiliary of the League reports that its members are doing good work and have had some interesting experiences in demanding union-made goods; still have union-labeled hosiery for sale; will give a luncheon to the delegates at the first meeting in June.

Good and Welfare: Considerable discussion on treatment of customers in a certain Mission street store; same to be investigated.

Receipts, \$179.46; bills paid, \$153.15.

Adjournment: Meeting adjourned at 9:20 p. m. to let the Ladies' Auxiliary have their bunco party. This was a success and was enjoyed by all. Next meeting, May 20 in Mechanics' Hall.

"Not one cent of union-earned money for the unfair employer."

Fraternally submitted.

W. G. DESEPTE, Secretary.

BUILDING TRADES COUNCIL

The weekly report of Business Agent F. P. Nichols to the regular meeting of the Building Trades Council Thursday evening, May 7, stated he had investigated the complaint of Ornamental Plasterers' Union No. 460 regarding the laying off of men working on the Palace of Fine Arts. He had been informed that the men had been laid off because of lack of funds.

A communication from the Painters' Union of Grand Rapids, Mich., asking information regarding the Shell Oil Company, which is on the unfair list of the Building Trades Council, was referred to the state body.

A communication from the Kern County Building Trades Council regarding state jobs called forth a statement from General President Mac-

Donald that the law quoted is obsolete and that all building contracts in excess of \$1000 must now be let by contract.

The Lake County Building Trades Council of Hammond, Ind., advised the Council that the W. J. Halliday Company was unfair to the building trades unions in that vicinity.

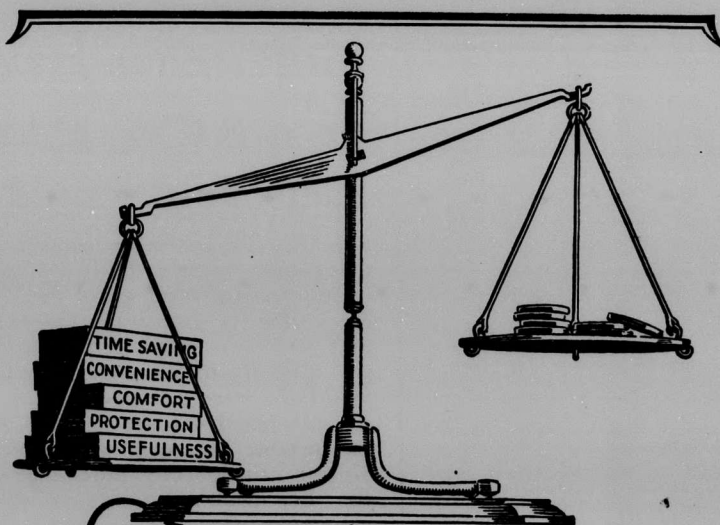
Paul W. Orr, a graduate of Stanford University, who had been employed by the Russian Soviet government as a teacher of languages for three years, addressed the Council. He told of advances made by workers in education, working and health conditions, and said that illiteracy had been reduced from 85 to 40 per cent. He answered many questions put to him by delegates and was thanked by the chair.

Resolutions of protest were passed against the cutting off of \$560,000 from the wages of per diem workmen of the city and urging the mayor and supervisors to reject the proposal.

General President MacDonald spoke vigorously against the proposed cut in wages and declared it was in order to reduce the taxes of wealthy men. He also discussed the unemployment situation, progress on the Golden Gate bridge and labor legislation.

The candidacy of James Wharton for state civil service commissioner was indorsed and a letter ordered sent to Governor Rolph urging his appointment. Wharton is a member of Electrical Workers' Union No. 151 and is reported to have been indorsed by the electrical workers' unions.

Forty-five workers were killed and seventy injured when an explosion on April 30 wrecked the plant of the naval laboratory at Nichtheroy, a suburb of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil.



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DR. KLEIN ON UNEMPLOYMENT

Warns of Repetition of Disaster of 1921

Talking on a Columbia coast-to-coast network recently, Dr. Julius Klein, assistant secretary of commerce, lambasted wage-cutters and, by showing what happened in 1921, forecasted what would follow wage cuts today. He said:

"We must sustain and strengthen the buying power of our wage earners. As President Hoover pointed out, it all gets down to that one word 'work.' Fortunately most of our industrial leaders are keenly appreciative of the necessity of providing at least some work for the maximum number.

"Most of our leaders realize the grave perils that lurk in the short-sighted proposal of the wage cut. Let us not add strikes and other industrial disorders to our troubles. We have had grief as it is. That is what was done in 1921 when wage cuts started the greater part of the 2400 strikes in that depression and turned more than a million workers into the streets. One dose of that kind of dangerous nostrum ought to be enough in our depression experience.

"We need more jobs, not less; and we need

them, not after a lot of cumbersome political maneuvering, not next year or next winter, but right now.

"During 1931 not less than \$725,000,000 is being spent by government for public works. Scores of millions of dollars of that have already gone into the pockets of grimy overalls, and other millions are on the way right now.

"Just compare that amount with the \$275,000,000 expended in 1928, a fair average recent year of Federal building. That is an increase of 160 per cent—nearly half a billion dollars."

BELIEVE IT OR NOT!

Continuous advancement of mechanization, with its reduction of employment, ought to mean higher wages, and increased consumption. We should exert every effort to prevent the passing exigencies of the period from depriving the worker of a share in the profits of mechanization. Machines produce but they do not buy their own products. —"Magazine of Wall Street."

LEE COMPANY IS LEADER

Recently the Associated Press, United Press and labor papers throughout the country carried the news that the H. D. Lee Company had announced they would voluntarily go on a five-day forty-hour work week throughout all their garment factories, without reduction in pay. The Lee company, with 2500 union employees, is first in the work garment industry to adopt the short work week. It is significant that the country's largest manufacturers of work and play clothing should lead the way in helping to solve labor's problems.

This action on the part of the Lee company in making this forward step on their own initiative should be a big factor in influencing other lines of industry to adopt a similar policy and is right in line with the policy advanced by the American labor movement as a permanent step toward an equitable solution of the unemployment situation.

The Lee company has been in this business only fifteen years, and has grown to be the largest concern of its kind in the country, with plants at Kansas City, Mo.; South Bend, Ind.; Trenton, N. J.; Minneapolis, Minn.; San Francisco, Calif., and Salina, Kan.

Lee products are made in clean, healthful sewing rooms, by satisfied union employees. Incidentally, it is well to mention that in all these years the Lee company have operated with union labor, never have they had a grievance but what it has been adjusted immediately, to the satisfaction and interest of both union employee and employer.

The Lee company speaks with pride and distinction when they make the statement that they attribute their success and leadership in this industry to the fact that they employ union labor, who by the reason of their direction under the union leadership are able to earn union wages and maintain their standards of living.

It is with satisfaction that this paper has the opportunity of presenting this forward step of the H. D. Lee Company's policy, in view of the fact that labor's ideals and principles have been met voluntarily and without solicitation.

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Lee Overalls and all other Lee garments as well are union-made in clean, healthful, modern garment plants by hundreds of members of the United Garment Worker's Union . . . plus . . . Lee Overalls are made with genuine Jelt denim made from Piedmont Upland long fibre cotton spun with an exclusive multiple twist that stays tight and strong . . . plus . . . Lee Overalls made with genuine Jelt denim are stronger, wear longer, are more comfortable and wash with marvelous ease. Buy the biggest value . . . buy union-made Lee Overalls from your Lee dealer.

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OVERALLS**

**UNION-ALLS, SHIRTS, PANTS
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